

In cultivation the flowering season of this showy plant, much like *R. hispida*, is prolonged. It has the same habit as *hispida* and becomes a symmetrical treelike shrub, 1.3 to 2 m. high.

Robinia boyntonii Ashe,¹ as described, is an aggregate though the major part of the description was based upon a single and well known plant. The description of the fruit was drawn from an herbarium specimen which was later recognized as being different from the flowering plant. Groups of *R. boyntonii* examined for several years have not been known to produce fruit. It is probably one of the forms which does not produce fruit.

Robinia longiloba Ashe² was described largely from a plant which is now in cultivation, but the description of the fruit was drawn from an herbarium specimen originally included in *R. boyntonii*. More recently living plants which agree in all particulars with this fruiting specimen have been located and are now in cultivation. These plants differ so strikingly from *R. longiloba* that they have been separated from it as *R. pedunculata* Ashe³ in allusion to the elongated peduncles. In cultivation it fruits freely. *R. longiloba*, as cultivated, or in two groups of wild plants numbering several hundred stems, has not been known to fruit.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLANT NOTES FROM SQUAM LAKE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

H. K. SVENSON.

SQUAM LAKE lies in the foothills of the White Mountains, and is one of the group of lakes which extends from central New Hampshire to southwestern Maine. Its area is about fifteen square miles, including numerous coves, islands, and little bays. These plant notes refer to a small area at the northwestern corner of the lake, in the town of Holderness, Grafton County, and were obtained during the summer of 1921 in connection with work at Camp Algonquin. Rattlesnake Mountain, a hill rising from the lake to the height of about thirteen hundred feet, is probably the most interesting single locality. Composed of a rapidly disintegrating granitic rock, it is marked by

¹ Op. cit. 14, pt. 2, 51 (1897).

² Bul. Charleston Mus. 14, 30 (1918).

³ Journ. Mitchell Sci. Soc. 39, 111 (1923).

the presence of several plants, usually occurring in limestone regions, such plants as *Clematis verticillaris* and *Arenaria stricta*. It is also characterized by such southern types as *Asplenium Trichomanes*, *Quercus coccinea* and *Pinus rigida*. The vegetation of the Squam range, lying a mile to the westward and composed of schists, is strikingly different. The boundary between Grafton and Carroll Counties runs across the eastern summit of Rattlesnake Mountain, so that plants occurring on the summit may be considered as growing in both counties.

ARENARIA STRICTA Michx. This plant occurs abundantly on the eastern summit of Rattlesnake Mt., undoubtedly the locality "summit of a hill, Holderness, N. H.," where it was collected in 1891 by Dr. R. C. Manning.¹ It has more recently been collected in Bartlett, N. H., by A. S. Pease. So far as the writer knows, these two localities are the only stations in New Hampshire. The Mt. Washington station, as the foregoing reference mentions, was erroneously recorded through a transposition of labels.

CLEMATIS VERTICILLARIS DC. The purple clematis occurs on the eastern summit of Rattlesnake Mt. It has also been noted in Moultonborough by A. C. Lownes. Associated with it on Rattlesnake Mt. are *Anychia canadensis*, apparently its northern outpost in New Hampshire, *Arabis viridis* Harger; *Asplenium Trichomanes* and *Selaginella rupestris*. Scattered over the summit are full-grown trees of *Quercus coccinea*, and conspicuous on the southern slopes is *Pinus rigida*. Both of these trees are rare so far to the northward.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS L., forma **elongata**, n. f., floribus et fructibus valde elongatis.—Flowers and fruit conspicuously elongated. This form is striking. I have seen no herbarium material that even approaches it. It grew abundantly over several square rods on the eastern summit of Rattlesnake Mt., in open woods which had been previously burned, and produced an unusual amount of fruit. Type specimens are in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, and in the Herbarium of Camp Algonquin.

THELYPTERIS HEXAGONOPTERA (Michx.) Weatherby. This fern grows vigorously in an opening in maple woods near the base of the mountain, some of the fronds measuring 35 cm. across. A northern locality for this plant.

¹ M. L. Fernald: The Status of *Arenaria stricta* in New Hampshire. *Rhod.* **11**: 184-185 (1909).

NYSSA SYLVATICA Marsh. A swamp containing at least two dozen large trees occurs at the edge of the lake at the foot of Rattlesnake Mountain. A hollow in one of these trees was large enough to contain a family of raccoons. In the Hanover, N. H., list of plants, *Nyssa sylvatica* is quoted on Jesup's authority as growing at Squam Lake. This may well be the place which Jesup had in mind, for at no other place in this region have large trees been seen by the writer. Growing in this swamp are *Woodwardia virginica* and *Sparganium minimum*, the former a southern, and the latter a northern species.

Just to the westward of this tupelo swamp on a sandy beach grows *Hemicarpha micrantha*, a small sedge characteristic of the coastal plain. Specimens in the Gray Herbarium show that this was collected at Squam Lake by C. E. Faxon as early as 1880. This is the northernmost station recorded in New Hampshire. Growing with it are *Cyperus dentatus* and *Panicum Tuckermani* Fernald. At the mouth of the brook which drains the valley between Rattlesnake Mountain and the Squam Range grow *Subularia aquatica*, *Sagittaria graminea*, and *Potamogeton bupleuroides* Fernald, the latter a species which is found most commonly in brackish coastal waters. In a bordering meadow grows *Polygala sanguinea*, a northern station for this plant.

On the eastern slopes of the Squam Range *Conopholis americana*, *Equisetum scirpoides*, and *Lycopodium sabinaefolium* were collected.

All of the foregoing plants were obtained within an area of a little more than one square mile. Specimens of most of these plants have been placed in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.

UNION COLLEGE.

REPORTS ON THE FLORA OF THE BOSTON DISTRICT,—XLI.

LENTIBULARIACEAE.

UTRICULARIA.

U. biflora Lam. Charles River, Dedham (*E. & C. E. Faxon*, Aug. 3, 1880); Charles River below Wellesley (*K. M. Wiegand & M. Heatley*, July 20, 1908).

U. cornuta Michx. Wet sandy soil, often in shallow water; frequent.

U. geminiscapa Benj. (*U. clandestina* Nutt. of Gray's Manual, 7th ed. See RHODORA xxiii. 142, 1921.) Ponds and stagnant water, rare; Tewksbury, Westwood, Stoughton, Holbrook.